

LIVRE ROGUE,

*Rouge*

OR

RED BOOK;

BEING A LIST OF PRIVATE PENSIONS PAID FROM  
THE PUBLIC TREASURY OF FRANCE.

*Containing the names of the Pensioners, the nature of their  
services, with observations on their respective merits.*

Translated from the French Editions, printed at Paris  
in 1790.

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# LIVERPOOL

## RED BOOK

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

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*The* R E D B O O K.

**A**IGUILLON (woman to *Brèlan-Plè-lo*, duchesse d'——) widow of the deceased M. d'Aguillon, minister of state, 160,000 livres, equal to £. 12,190.

In consideration of the eminent services of  
her husband.

"The whole of this pension is revertible to her son, the duc d'Aiguillon, a member of the committee of finances.

## OBSERVATIONS.

I have read, with the greatest pleasure a letter of *reclamation*, inserted in all the journals, and signed by the duc d'Aiguillon, *deputy in the National Assembly*. That licentiousness of the press, which, with unfeeling malice, blackens and reviles characters the most respectable, is, indeed, a most detestable thing. Even M. d'Aiguillon has not been spared, in the innumerable libels, which are daily vomited by the presses of the capital. With pleasure we behold a just indignation roused against the starveling authors of these vile productions. We cannot but admire the virtuous zeal of M. d'Aiguillon ; it proves that he has some sense of honor, and that he has some value for the esteem of the public. Why did his deceased father trample him under foot with so much contempt ? After having twice escaped the scaffold, and twice made preparation for a ci-

vil war, and the destruction of the state; why does he not at least strive to cause his crimes to be forgotten, by labouring, under the auspices of the divine Lucienne, for the happiness of a people whom he has dishonored and insulted? How happens it, that, not content with 1,900,000 livres, in substantial manor rents, M. le duc d'Aiguillon left his widow a pension of nearly 200,000 livres on the *first lists*, and as much more on the *clandestine book*? How can M. le duc d'Aiguillon, his son, that adroit and daring bully, enjoy without remorse, property so dishonorably acquired, and so little merited—the duc d'Aiguillon, who is looked upon as the richest landholder in the kingdom? In feudal duties he loses only 900,000 livres of rents.

BACHOIS-DE-VILLEFORT (Jean-Simon) *lieutenant-criminel du chatelet*, 30,000 livres, equal to £. 2,285.

1st. 10,000 livres in consideration of his services in 1789.

2d. 20,000 livres—the reasons of which are not detailed.

#### OBSERVATIONS.

Good God! What complaints have the virtuous to make! This honest Bachois had not a single crown of pension on the printed lists. Was there, at the same time, a man worthier than he to dignify the choice of pensioners? What services has he not rendered! Would the government save a titled villain, over whose



head was suspended the sword of justice ? A thousand *louis* were given to Bachois, and immediately a specious *discharge of accusation* varnished over the blackest crime. Had they an intention of sacrificing one of those despicable men, who sprung from what is yet called the *tiers*\* of the nation ; although it has been asserted and proved, that this laborious and only useful class forms the *whole* of France as well as other nations—was it one of these, I say, who was deemed unworthy the bastille ? A thousand *louis* were again given to Bachois, and immediately *Samson* was directed to fit up at the *Grève*, a formidable *hécatombe* ; and our gentleman was no longer for this world. Bachois had inherited the receipt of the famous *le Noir*, whom he succeeded, and who thereby laid the foundation of this opulent and scandalous fortune, which during forty years, insulted the modest and fiscal virtues.

Vid. Flandre de Brunv.

BALBI (*Felicité, comtesse de*) companion of Madame——100,000 livres, equal to £.8,000—the reasons are not detailed.

#### OBSERVATIONS.

A clamor has already been raised against the infinitude of names of *intendantes*, *ambassadresses*, and sisters or daughters of placemen, which are found in the printed lists ; but we have, as yet, seen nothing. The Red Book is about to exhibit, in open day, the merit of

\* *The third.*

numbers, who are yet unknown. There shall we find a complete collection of men, fine and officious; of women, fair and complaisant. Mistresses of kings, mistresses of princes; mistresses of ministers, mistresses of, almoners, and mistresses of clerks; princesses gallants, and gallants of waiting women, and chambermaids, and procurers of both sexes.

Ye,\* who were wont to exclaim against the government, where are ye now! Well would it become ye to express your indignation at the virtuous deeds by which these peerless beauties have merited the favors of the throne. Is it, for example, possible, sufficiently to reward the extraordinary qualities of *Felicitè de Balbi*? Charming woman, she had many! Her wit was indeed brilliant; and three times a day she renewed her age at the toilette, in order to captivate the *handsomest man* in the kingdom, and to gain the *affection* of her rival.—Who will not admire the address with which she managed her husband?

This Argus became very uneasy at the situation of the affairs of his wife at court. But she disembarassed herself with the greatest facility; M. le Comte being made the dupe of his own fondness, was honored with the favors of madame la Comtesse in *common* with her other bed-fellows.

\* Frondeurs, a name given to the opposition or country party, in the minority of Louis XIV. and since generally applied to sticklers against the government.



A certain great lord, the second *bourgeois* in the kingdom, concealed M. Balbi in a cottage, while his wife dwelt in the palace of Luxembourg—In the name of perdition, long live *lettres de cachet*!

BERNARD (Gros-Pierre) an invalid officer, 2,400 livres.

1st. 600 livres by the recommendation of *la demoiselle Saunier*, his sister.

2d. 600 livres for appointments in his place of *informeur* to the minister of war.

3d. 1,200 livres in consideration of his services in this *honorable* post.

#### OBSERVATIONS.

This Bernard is one of the thousands who have forced their way to affluence by dint of meannesses. Who would not blush to wear a military habit, the insignia of honor, and the distinguishing marks of glory and faithful service, when he beholds unprincipled *visirs* distributing honors with unlimited profusion amongst the vile instruments of their pleasures, or accomplices of their crimes! Bernard was born without talents, without manners, and without fortune. At the age of 15 years, he practised legerdemain, and acquired such a reputation by his tricks at the *Boulevards*, that he was soon called to the capital, and was considered as the most dexterous juggler it contained, except the incomparable *Comus* and his august pupil *Louis-Philippe*. Some advantage may always be derived from being

known. This singular talent of Bernard, prefaged and accelerated his elevation ; for in a short time he mounted the first steps of preferment, or the gallery of associates. It was thither, that, with the most frightful grimaces, and a species of music which resembled the braying of an ass, he drew the lovers of *ele-gant* amusement. It was there that Bernard served his noble apprenticeship, to the still nobler profession which he exercises at the day. *Saunier*, that hermaphrodite of the Opera, having slid herself into the bed of the baron de *Breteuil*, obtained, through the mediation of this good man, a place for her brother amongst the private spies of the court. Here we find the means of his retreat to the invalids, and the acquisition of those military emblems, which decorate a shoulder, worthy to bear a very different mark. We dare assert, and we can prove, that Bernard has never served out of the *Police*—that he can neither read, write, or speak with propriety—that he knows not how to carry a musket—and that ———— but I stop here ; how many men of this sort, have I to unmask, while a virtuous veteran, covered with wounds, languishes in obscurity and indigence.

BOURBON (Louis-Philippe de) duc d'Orleans, first prince of the blood, 1,000,000 livres, equal to £. 78,478.

1st. 100,000 livres, interest of two millions won of the queen on the night of the 7th of August, 1781.



2d. 100,000 livres, to be paid until the death of his father, for the appointments of succession to the office of high admiral.

3d. 100,000 livres in consideration of his military services.

4th. 200,000 livres as colonel-general of the hussars.

5th. (in 1789) 500,000 livres—the reasons of which are not made public.

#### OBSERVATIONS.

“ *On vous a soupçonné, prince, on a dû le faire :*

“ *Moi qui ne juge point ainsi que le vulgaire ,*

“ *Je voudrois qu'en perçant un nuage odieux ,*

“ *Dès votre innocence élatât à nos yeux :*

“ *Mon esprit incertain, que rien ne peut résoudre ,*

“ *N'ose vous condamner , mais ne peut vous absoudre.”* [VOLT. Oedip.]

A prince like thee 'twas prudence to distrust ;  
But vulgar censures are not always just,  
Thy innocence may pierce a cloudy sky,  
Break on each soul, and flash on every eye ;  
Still unresolved, my wavering judgments sits,  
Nor deems the guilty quite, nor quite acquits.

Every good citizen wishes to find Philippe innocent, and, above all, virtuous. But, alas ! thirty years wasted in crimes and debaucheries, can never be symptoms of patriotism and virtue. If we could forget the dissolute youth of this prince ; his pusillanimity in affairs of honor ; his cowardice in battles ; his knaveries in play ; his bad faith towards his creditors ;

and, in fine, that concatenation of infamous actions, with which, from his infamy, he has disgraced that line of heroes from which he sprung ; still, many things seem to authorise the scandalous rumors, which followed his precipitate and shameful flight. His own prudent silence ; the unjustifiable silence of the committee of researches ; the artifices of M ——— the chief of the conspirators— all these confirm what we wish to be ignorant of. Is it then decreed that we be forced to detest the blood of our Henry IV. that all this beloved family conspire against our liberties ; that these perfidious manœuvres, although they have proved abortive, shall pass unpunished ? And dare ye still believe yourselves free ! O Welchas ! no, no, you no longer have the Bastille ! Louis XVI. can *do*, and his ministers can *will*, nothing ; and yet ye are plunged deeper than ever in slavery ! *Yet forty days and Ninevah shall perish !* YET FORTY DAYS !— short is the time.

FLANDRE DE BRUNVILLE, king's *procur<sup>r</sup>* for the Chatelet, 30,000 livres, equal to £. 2,286.

For the same reasons as his colleague, Machoire de Villefort. Vid. the article of this great man.

#### OBSERVATIONS.

Another villain, but not a villain of the common rank ! The pen falls from my hand ; I seem to hear his father's voice, calling from



the bottom of the caverns of *Charenton*, in which he had been shut up by order of his magistrate, and by a *lettre-de-cachet* of *le Noir*! I seem, I say, to hear the dying voice of this unfortunate father, calling to me; "Stop, unhappy man! stamp not eternal disgrace on human nature, by relating the crimes of this monster!

FRANCFORT (chevalier de Coigny) brigadier, mestre de camp, lieutenant-commandant and inspector of the queen's regiment of dragoons. 35,000 livres, equal to £. 2,800.

1st. (1779) 7000 livres for his services and those of marechal de Coigny, his grandfather.

2d. (1786) 28,000 livres for the same, and on account of the scantiness of his fortune.

#### OBSERVATIONS.

On the printed lists, we find a pension of 11,500 livres, granted to this brave chevalier, in 1780, for the same reasons. By whose recommendation these benefactions were procured, is sufficiently plain. It was indeed proper that the influence of the first gentleman of the horse, should diffuse itself through all his family. And it doubtless could command 200 courtiers, of his own stamp, to assist in ruining the state. But we say no more;—Let us remember that a favorite is sacred and inviolable: for (by what prodigy I know not) he possesses a seat in the National Assembly.

GAUTIER (*Nicodème*) natural son of the deceased Comte de Gebelin, the mythologist, ten sols a day.

#### OBSERVATIONS.

This little foundling still enjoys his pension, although he is the editor of the famous *Journal général de France*, an incendiary paper, which is delivered to the rabble of the Palais-Royal, at two farthings a number. It is probable that this Gautier, after having lost his place of *limier*, will not find his account in forging frightful news ; since he may possibly, by that means, lose the niggardly pittance, which he has hitherto received. We cannot but blame the government, which he has so well served, for reducing him to the necessity of spreading an alarm ten times a day through all Paris, by causing ten thousand rascally mouths to yell ; “ Carcasses hacked to morsels ; a musket discharged at the king ; a mine which can be worked, in the suburbs of Saint Germain ; carnage, conflagrations, conspiracies, &c.”—Such are the ordinary resources, and such the style of this poor man, whose obscure name we are mortified to be obliged here to transcribe.

GRONDEL (*chevalier*) *maréchal de camp*, who lodges with a barber, in old temple-street, in furnished lodgings, 12,000 livres.

In consideration of his services.

This man is the son of a soldier of the Swiss guards, and one of the pupils of his vir-



tuous friend, Beaumarchois. His manners are as pure as those of this righteous representative of the commune ; and his principles are the same. By virtue of this species of merit, it is that the chevalier Grondel ; without birth, education, or friends, able neither to read, write, nor speak ; has come to the possession of 12,000 livres, annual benefactions of the king. The foundation of his fortune was laid at l'Orient, where he became colonel-commandant. He caused two soldiers to be hanged for having drawn their swords on a Swiss gentleman, who had provoked them. This splendid action procured him a pension of 1200 livres. The rest was bestowed on him in consequence of his having provided *female acquaintance* for *Messieurs* the clerks of the board of war.

We cannot blame M. Grondel for being rich, at a time, when opulence is the reward of crimes. But how comes it to pass, that with an income of 12,000 livres, he is forced to borrow on pledges, and to embezzle goods, which are confided to his care ? Why does he oblige his wife to remain at Nemours ? Is he afraid that, at Paris, she would hang out her ancient charms for sale ?——But if this veteran is not a good husband, he is at least, a faithful friend. He still laments the marquis de Launy, with whom he used to dine three times a week, in quality of *limier de la police Che-non*. And it is both manly and wise to mourn the death of a governor of the Bastille.

LA TOUCHE (comte de) chancellor of the duc d'Orleans, 200,000 livres—£. 15,240.

1st. 10,000 livres in consideration of his services in the marine—for the remainder, the reasons are not detailed.

#### OBSERVATIONS.

When the comte de la Touche, succeeded to the *virtuous* Ducrest, every body enquired what was he? From whence did he come? Of what was he capable? Since that time his conduct has answered all these questions. I see him, scarce escaped from the dunghill on which he was born, soaring like a young eagle, and in a moment perched on the summit of preferment. Soon after, we find his name connected to that of a prince, famous in the annals of victory, the hero d'Ouessant. But, *proh dolor*, this name once more grovelling in the dirt, and since so celebrated by the populace, has at length fallen into its own place. The hero——flies, his glory fades, and fate points out to him his proper rank.

We do not well know what glorious deeds could make M. de la Touche, a deputy in the National Assembly. But his conduct on the 12th of July; his precipitate departure for Paris; the banditti collected of the Palais-Royal, and carrying about in effigy the first prince of the blood; the *double louis* sowed amongst the brigands of Montmurtre, and those of Versailles; all these make us shudder, and lead us to reflections, not very honorable to M. the chancellor.



MONTMORENCY (*mademoiselle Viétoire-Agnès-Augustine de Matignon, baronne d'—* daughter of the baron de Breteuil) 50,000 livres, equal to £. 19,240.

Over and above 200,000 livres, to which she was previously entitled from the royal treasury.

#### OBSERVATIONS.

I came near to omit this article, after the example of the committee of finances, who have hidden from our eyes so many of this kind. But I must fill this page, and Tonnellier de Breteuil is at the end of my pen. The wound which was given the state, in a moment of agony, is not yet healed. For two years, this *viceroy*, of execrable memory, not content to have emptied the public coffers, and to have accumulated, on his guilty head, the modest tribute of 92,000 livres pension, revelled on the impure fruits of the blackest crimes. By what law, by what principle of justice, is the state obliged to match and to endow young women of condition? Do these great ladies enjoy these privileges in right of *royal concubines*, or *vestals of the park*? Had not the young Matignon charms enough for the baron de Montmorency? Must the national treasure pay for alliances, from which the nation derives no benefit? And at whose intercession was this signal favor granted? At the intercession, and for the services of a villain, who mounted by force of vices, to a place

of eminence, and maintains himself in it by the commission of the most unheard of crimes. His dullness, and destitution of good sense, rendered barbarity necessary; and he mercilessly crushed all who obstructed his passage. Flesselles, Foulon, Berthier, his worthy colleagues, have been sacrificed to public vengeance; and yet Breteuil breathes! This tyrant, who peopled the hundred Bastilles of the kingdom; who transformed the ministry into an inquisition and a tenniscourt; his cabinet into a brothel; his offices into cells of injustice, and a traffic the most shameful; the officers of the police, into ministers of his vengeance; his king into an execrable despot;—this vile tyrant, this insolent butcher of France, removes in tranquillity from a country which he has dishonored; and seems to scorn the puerile resource of the less confident Barentin—that of stammering out the words, *justification, innocence*.

RAMONT, of Saint-Sulpice, abbe, 15,000 livres.

In consideration of religious services to the Gourd.

#### OBSERVATIONS.

This Ramont, is the most determined villain in the Roman church. I have seen him brushing the dust from the outer stair-case of the church of Saint-Etienne-du Mont. In consequence of having stolen from a bookseller, who had employed him in quality of a



porter, he was obliged to fly his country. He took refuge in the principality of Liege, where he abjured the *Protestant religion*; which he had, in fact, never *professed*. The prince-bishop placed him in the seminary of new converts. A trifling pension which this prelate usually obtained for these new *cénophites*, and the state of opulence in which Ramont saw the priesthood, caused him to forget the baseness of his former condition. He determined to become a priest. And although he knew not even how to read, the bishop, anxious wholly to consecrate to God this recently converted soul, administered to him the three *sacred orders*; and Ramont departed immediately for Paris. This impudent rascal had the effrontery to present himself to the parish church, where he had swept and pilfered, in order solemnly to celebrate the mass in that place. He was turned off by the curate. Little discountenanced by this reception, he lodged himself in the royal house of Navarre, at mount Saint-Genevieve. But loaded with misery, being silenced by the austere archbishop de Beaumont; persecuted by his cook, his taylor, his shoe-maker, and his land-lord; he found it necessary to make a private decampment. In this state of misfortune and disgrace, he addressed himself to the benevolence of the marechal the Mouchi, who was fond of serving young priests, particularly such as had the complaisance of Ramont and his favorite abbe Boulogne. The *vigorous marechal*

interceded with madame *Louise*, the king's aunt, in favor of Ramont. And she caused to be given him an alimentary pension of 1200 livres. The Alexander of the north, the agonising Josph II. in order to punish the priests of his empire for having conceived a contempt for their sovereign, stripped them all of their religious habits, without regard to the long and painful journey of pope Pius VI. who had travelled three hundred leagues, mounted on the back of a mule, to stop the monkish reform. This news coming to the ears of Ramont, he solicited and obtained from his august protectress, an appointment to go into the Low Countries, to gather together the frail virgins and weeping spouses of Jesus Christ, and to conduct into France such as preferred a retreat to their paternal roofs. This worthy priest protected the virgins with so much fervor and fidelity, that one of three, whom he conducted to the Carmelites of Saint-Dennis, was brought to bed by the operation of the Holy Spirit. This adventure forever disgraced the *marèchal de Mouchi* and Ramont with Madame Louise. Since that time Ramont walks his rounds from morning to night at the Palais-Royal. His favorite society is composed of w ——— and sharpers. He has the audacity to carry in *saltier* a venal cross; and to hang out ostentatiously a red *rotonde*, similar to those worn by the *cardinals*. It is to be hoped the new police will purge society of a wretch who disgraces it even more than the *Desfrues* and the *Beaumarchais*.



RIGAUD DE VAUDREUIL (demoiselle Fleurigny) 19,000 livres.

1st. 4,000 livres in reversion, according to the decree of the first of January, 1783, as a new-years gift.

2d. 10,000 livres by way of reserve on the government of Gravelines.

3d. 5,000 livres in consideration of the services of her husband, lieutenant-general of the armies of the king.

#### OBSERVATIONS.

Such also are the reasons of a pension of 14,000 livres, which are granted to the afore-said lady on the third printed list.

Who can be surpris'd at these favors, when he recollects the scandalous reputation which was acquired at court by the *great falconer Vaudreuil*, of whom we shall hereafter speak? In the mean time, the reasons of these decisions of revertibility; and, above all, these reserves in favor of women, on governments, are not too well known.

RIQUET (comte de Caraman) lieutenant-general and commandant of Provence, 50,000 livres.

In consideration of his services.

This is too much, with regard to the intrinsic merit of such a man; and this is too little, with regard to the nature of the services he has rendered to despotism, and the ardor with which he has seconded the sanguinary *visirs*, who have ruined and disgraced France.

VAUDREUIL (Anne-Joseph de) grand falconer of France, 120,000 livres, equal to £. 16,800.

1st. 30,000 livres in consideration of the loss of his place at Paris.

2d. 30,000 livres by the recommendation of M. l'abbé de Vermont.

3d. 30,000 livres to help to maintain his splendor, and that he may *discharge his duty with honor*.

4th. 30,000 livres in consideration of his services, by the queen's recommendation.

#### OBSERVATIONS.

We have made a law to ourselves, to push far from us calumny and defamation; and we have not always credited facts, which were not accompanied with irrefragible proofs. Malice has long ago attacked many great personages, whom we are still forced to respect. If any thing could determine us to believe a part of what has been reported against M. de Vaudreuil, it would be the culpable omission of the committee of finances, in the printed lists, where we search in vain for the name of *M. le grand fauconnier*, and the enormous sums which we are assured he receives from the royal treasury. But what proves the matter beyond a dispute, is the intimacy which exists between him and Marie-Antoniette, who, in the sight of the whole world, disposes of the royal treasure at pleasure, without rendering account to any one. The Red Book will



doubtless confirm what has been said of secret bills and adulterous collusions; and of those royal whims, which have, during fifteen years, scandalised all Europe.

VERMONT (M. l'abbé de) 80,000 livres, equal to £. 6,000.

1st. 20,000 livres in consideration of his quality as reader to the queen.

2d. 20,000 livres to assist him in sustaining himself at court.

3d. 20,000 livres in consideration of the services of M. his father, who is still living, and is *accoucheur* to her majesty.

4th. 20,000 livres—the motives for which are not detailed.

#### OBSERVATIONS.

Open *la France ecclesiastique, la feuille des bénéfices*, and *l'almanach royal*; and in every page you find the name of this famous priestling. Over and above innumerable *pots of wine*, which he gains by a shameful traffic of the favors of the court (who does not know that under a reign of courtiers and priests, all commerce must be venal?) *la Polignac* sold regiments, intendancies, and subaltern employments: l'abbé Vermont, was the *priestly name*, assumed for another branch of commerce: benefices, abbeys, bishoprics, governments, cords and ribbands of all colors; crosses of every form; all were at his command, and all passed through his hands. And he transferred them to none but the highest bidders.

This was a glorious reign ! A golden age !  
If all other means failed, intrigue rendered  
success inevitable !

But what will be said by posterity ?—Posterity will regret the time when, for 100,000 *francs*, a wretch became a bishop, intendant, or minister ; and when bishops, intendants, and ministers received annually from one to eight hundred thousand *livres*.

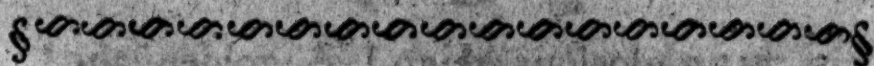
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NOTE—*The Red Book, previous to the revolution, had always been considered as too sacred for the inspection of the vulgar eye. Its publication served as fuel to enflame the minds of the people, already too sensible of the accumulated abuses of the French monarchy. It was,*

“ To pour in light on Pluto’s drear abodes,  
“ Abhor’d by men, and dreadful ’en to gods.”

*This work was originally printed in numbers, all of which the publisher of this translation has not yet been able to obtain. The remaining numbers will probably be reprinted, when received.*





## A T A B L E,

*Shewing the Annual Incomes of the livings, &c. of the Clergymen in France, reduced into eight Classes ; made out previous to the Revolution.*

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### C L A S S I.

**S**IMPLE benefices, such as abbeyes, priories, and chapels, where the residence is not demanded.

### C L A S S II.

Archbishoprics and bishoprics, 36,000 livres—£. 2,800.

Cures, 1,800 livres.

Chapters, 1,500 livres.

Dignités, 1,500 livres.

Prebends, semiprebends, and other benefices of residence in the chapters, under whatever denomination known, 1,500 livres.

Chapels, &c. 1,500 livres.

### C L A S S III.

Archbishoprics and bishoprics, from 30,000 to 36,000 livres—from £. 2,400 to 2,800.

Cures, from 1,500 to 1,800 livres.

Canonicats, prebends, &c. from 1,250 to 1,500 livres.

CLASS IV.

Archbishoprics and bishoprics, from 24,000 to 30,000 livres.

Cures, from 1,200 to 1,500 livres.

Canonicats, prebends, &c. from 1,000 to 1,250 livres.

CLASS V.

Archbishoprics and bishoprics, from 18,000 to 24,000 livres.

Cures, from 900 to 1,200 livres.

Canonicats, prebends, &c. from 750 to 1,500 livres.

CLASS VI.

Archbishoprics and bishoprics, from 12,000 to 18,000 livres.

Cures, from 600 to 900 livres.

Canonicats, prebends, &c. from 500 to 750 livres.

Seminaries, from 12,000 to 18,000 livres.

CLASS VII.

Bishoprics, from 6,000 to 12,000 livres.

Cures, from 300 to 600 livres.

Canonicats, prebends, &c. from 250 to 500 livres.

Seminaries, from 6,000 to 12,000, livres.

CLASS VIII.

Bishoprics, which do not exceed 6,000 livres.

Cures, not exceeding 300 livres.

Canonicats, prebends, &c. 250 livres.

Seminaries, which do not exceed 6000 livres.



☞ It is worthy remark, that the sums exacted from these classes, for public purposes, were almost in an inverse ratio to the amounts of their several revenues. Supposing the impositions on the 8th class to have been as 24—those on the 7th, were as 16—on the 6th, as 12—on the 5th, as 10—on the 4th, as 8—on the 3d, as 7—on the 2d, as 6—on the 1st, as 4.

O, Tempora ! O, Mores !

9 7 49

§§§§§  
F I N I S .  
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